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On the whole, the people of the United

States would have been gratified if the President could have established a precedent by calling upon the Spanish Prin-

WHEN the Southern Presbyterian General Assembly admits a woman as a

In New York ten years of Democratic control have made it necessary, to increase the State tax from 1.37 mill on the dollar to 2.58. Thus it is again demonstrated that "Democracy is a tax."

When the committee of a religious body declares that the world's fair is "a vast national grogshop" it should present the evidence with the charge, if it can. If it cannot it should not break that declaration of the Decalogue which begins, "Thou shalt not bear false witness."

THE Supreme Court of South Carolina has decided in favor of the constitutionality of the law which gives the State the monopoly and control of the liquor traffic. Another suit will be brought after the law goes into effect, July 1, but meanwhile every liquor seller in the State is preparing to close out his busi-

OPPONENTS of the Sunday opening of the world's fair say if working people want to visit the fair let them take a day off during the week. These violent sticklers for the letter of the law forget that it is written "Six days shalt thou labor." Would they have workingmen and women violate this imperative commandment by abstaining from labor on a week day?

AND now it is stated by Washington correspondents of Cleveland papers that the dispatch of the New York Sun declaring the purpose of Mr. Cleveland to make an effort to introduce a civil service system based upon that of Great Britain was a fake designed to embroil the President with his party. The "embroil" will proceed all the same, having an excellent start.

WHEN Mr. Bennett, of the New York Herald, was at home, he wrote a note to Boss Croker, of Tammany Hall, thanking him for an appointment which the Tammany Mayor had made and promising to remember it. It now turns out that Mr. Bennett's letter was written for the purpose of getting even with the grand sachem of Tammany for an appointment which was very distasteful to the owner of the Herald.

THERE is actually as much legal-tender money of all kinds in the country as there was a year ago. We have lost some gold, but have gained more than an equal number of dollars in coin certificates. There is less industrial activity requiring money-why, then, this stringency which Mr. Frenzel and others bidding for the bonds of Indianapolis proclaim? Has the uncertainty about what the Democratic regime will do led timid people to hoard money, or have Mr. Frenzel and his banker associates turned "bears" in order to compel Indianapolis to pay a high rate of interest?

THE man who carries a deadly weapon concealed upon his person carries murder in his heart. He knows he violates the law in the first instance, and he intends to violate it again if, in his opinion, occasion requires. It is a cowardly, murderous, barbarous practice, indicative of a low state of civilization and of a dangerous degree of lawlessness. To it may be traced most of the homicides that occur and, indirectly; most of the lynchings. The prevalence of the practice, in spite of the law against it, is indicative of social demoralization and a public sentiment that is either too corrupt to care or too nerveless to assert itself against a practice that is making us a nation of murderers.

THE world's fair was closed again yesterday, to the great disappointment of a vast number of people. The local directors postponed the opening another week, in order, if possible, to obtain the approval and co-operation of the National Commission in opening the gates. There is not the slightest probability that the National Commission will give its approval, nor should it be asked to. That commission was created by Congress, and should observe the Sunday closing act of Congress in spirit as well as in letter. Although the Journal regards this act as unwise, and although Congress has itself breken the contract, of which the act was a part, it is not for the National Commis-

approval or consent of the National Commission, and that is what they should do, and probably will do, next Sunday. Let them do this, and then if the Sabbatarians and extremists wish to test the legality of their action they can do so in the courts. Meanwhile, we remark again that God's exposition, with its perennial miracles and infinitude of charms, is open every Sunday.

## PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S POLICY.

When Mr. Cleveland announced, a few weeks ago, that from that time he would receive no more visits from officeseekers or in regard to appointments to office be intimated that the time had come when it was absolutely necessary for him to devote himself to more important matters. It was easy to surmise that one of these was the consideration of the grave financial questions which confront his administration and the formulation of a policy which would, at least, look like an honest attempt to carry out the platform pledges and campaign promises of his party. The Democratic party has reached a point where it has got to do something. For the first time in thirty years it has got to adopt a positive policy. During Mr. Cleveland's first administration it was not under this necessity, because it had not control of the Senate and could not shape legislation. Now it has got to act.

As the result of Mr. Cleveland's reflection and consultation with leading Democrats he has, it is said, reached a definite conclusion on two or three points. A Washington special to the St. Louis Republic states positively and apparently by authority that he has fully decided in favor of an income tax, in favor of the repeal of the delegate it must be admitted that the | 10 per cent. prohibitory tax on State cause of women's rights is making bank notes, and in favor of the repeal of the Sherman silver act. The necessity of reaching some conclusion on these questions is obvious. The administration has got to do something to raise revenue, and it has got to grapple with the silver question. The pledge of the Democratic party to make a sweeping reduction of tariff duties has already caused a large reduction in imports and consequent falling off in revenue. Importers are waiting for the promised reduction of duties, and until such time will import as little as possible. In view of the present and prospective reduction of revenue from customs duties it is necessary for the Democratic party to adopt some means of raising revenue, and Mr. Cleveland has decided in favor of an income tax.

> The announcement that he has decided in favor of the repeal of the Sherman silver act will create no surprise, as it has been known for some time that he favored that. Without doubt that act ought to be repealed, but it remains to be seen if Mr. Cloveland can induce his party to do it. His decision in favor of the repeal of the present prohibitory tax on State bank notes is evidently intended as a sop to the inflationists, and will not be favorably received by conservative business men of either party. In reaching this conclusion Mr. Cleveland commits himself to a very dangerous experiment. The repeal of the Sherman silver act is unquestionably desirable, and ought to be done as a matter of public duty, but if Democrats can only be brought to favor it by a promise of the re-establishment of State banks of issue it might as well be left standing.

> Can Mr. Cleveland bring his party to his support on the line above indicated? He may succeed in getting the measures through Congress, but some of them will meet with strong opposition before the people. Especially is this the case with the income tax and the repeal of the tax on State banks, one of which will be opposed by all the rich men in the party, and the other by all conservative business men. Yet, perhaps, the party can be brought to give as united support to this policy as to any other, and something has to be done.

SUGGESTIONS OF THE DANVILLE TRAGEDY. If Mr. Brown had not carried a revolver and the dead lawyer a dirk, what proved a fatal affray at Danville would have ended in a bloody nose or a discolored eye. That the lawless should conceal and carry deadly weapons on their persons is but natural. They are in the way of collisions, and often are seeking them; but there can be no excuse for intelligent men, such as were the parties to the affray in the Danville courthouse, to carry deadly weapons. Even if it were not a violation of the statute, the carrying of deadly weapons is a vicious practice and a menace to orderly society, for the reason that such arming is an assumption that intelligent men attending to their affairs are not protected by the laws, and, what is far worse, that a man has the right to repel insult or assault by the use of deadly weapons. It is an assumption which cheapens human life and threatens the security of society. Even with the best of motives, it has frequently occurred that men carrying deadly weapons have lost their self-control and committed a crime which has darkened their future lives. Mr. Brown has lamented that he took his pistol to Danville. Doubtless he counted upon his self-control, and in the moment of passion, whether he was or was not the aggressor, it failed him. In view of the unfortunate results, the intelligent man who in the pursuit of his daily affairs carries a deadly weapon is clearly chargeable with gross violation of a natural code of ethics which should be respected by well-meaning and intelli-

There is another evil which this deplorable affair emphasizes, and that is the practice of a certain class of lawyers abusing and browbeating those against whom they are arrayed and their witnesses. If a witness is committing perjury, such a cross-examination as a trained lawyer can conduct, or the testimony of other witnesses, should make it clear. Morally, a lawyer has no more right to go outside the testimony and assail an opponent's characsion to go against the expressed will of | ter than he has to publish the libel in a Congress. But the local directors have newspaper. The lawyer who chooses authority and power to open the to do so is the only person who can atter I different Greek societies and college clubs | clear \$500,000 the first year.

the government buildings without the | Danville had its inception in an unnecessary assault upon the character of Brown by the man who is now his victim under cover of his profession. Fortunately, this custom of abusing the other side is not countenanced by the most successful lawyers. Intelligent jurors and the intelligent part of the community have come to the conclusion that the attorney who argues by epithet either has no case or has not the capacity to present to a jury its merits in manner to convince fair-minded men.

The affair is disgraceful in all its aspects, and coming so soon after the Lawrence and Jackson county lynchings it will tend to justify the opinion entertained in some quarters that Indiana is an exceptionally lawless State. Of course, it is not, but it will become so if the laws are not enforced. The way to refute that opinion and to wipe out the disgrace which has already been put upon the State is by prompt, vigorous and fearless enforcement of law. That should be done in the present case and in all future cases of violation of law.

## BUSINESS INDICATIONS.

The fact that the bank disturbances of last week stopped with those connected with the Chemical and Dwiggins institution in Chicago proves that the condition of the banks is generally sound. The episode, however, in connection with the speculative stock disasters in New York caused a temporary money stringency. The Bank of England has further advanced its rate of discount to prevent a further drain upon its reserves, which are now considerably lower than a year ago. The collapse of the Australian banks has lost a large amount of British savings, onefourth of the \$412,000,000 of deposits involved being owned in England. This reverse, following the South American collapse, will tend to make British investors timid and lead them to part with their American securities. The large excess of our imports of merchandise over our exports is one of the unfortunate results of being very prosperous when Europe has been having so hard times as to compel the shipment of merchandise to this country regardless of prices. If the reports of short crops abroad are realized there will be a greater demand for breadstuffs, but at present the wheat in stock in Europe and in sight prevents large ship-

The reports of the mercantile associations are not so promising as they have been during the last two years. The volume of trade is large and the general lines of industry are giving full employment to labor, yet there is a tendency to await developments and a growing uncertainty as to the action of Congress relative to legislation which can but radically affect the industries of the country. If the leaders of the party now in power could agree upon some line of action business interests could be adapted to it.

THE New York Evening Post is a paper so malignant and so devoid of ordipary fairness that the following extract would not be noticed if silence regarding it might not be misleading:

It would seem that Mr. Harrison still stands by the demagogism which led him to sign the Geary act in such hot haste a year ago. At any rate, the Indianapolis Journal, which has long been known as his personal organ, is full of denunciation for the Cleveland administration because it delayed enforcement of the anti-Chinese act until the Supreme Court had passed upon its constitutionality, and full of demands that it shall carry it into effect in all its rigor, now that it has been declared

The Journal does not know whether it has or has not expressed the views of General Harrison in regard to the Geary act and its enforcement. Men of the character and capacity of Benjamin Harrison are not obliged to have organs. When in office they trust that an intelligent people will understand their aims and purposes as officially expressed, and when out of office they leave newspapers to attend to their own affairs just as they attend to their own. Judging from its own experience, no man who has attained a national reputation has ever troubled newspapers less than has General Harrison, so far as the publication of his views is concerned. The organ idea is repulsive to such men as General Harrison, and if a newspaper should undertake to assume an attitude so offensive to him it would soon be taught better. There is every reason why the Post should go out of its way to assail the ex-President, but the single reason that he is an American is enough to stir up the venom of a paper which, now that the Behring-sea case is being tried, is such a British tondy that it devotes its columns to attempts to show the weakness of the claims of the United States.

ONE of the speakers at the women's congress in Chicago, last week, said: What we want is not so much better immigration laws as better naturalization laws. There must be a season of preparation for the average man that comes to us from Europe. I would not have him live here twenty-one years, as some advocate, but the very shortest time that a man should live under our flag before he can vote is ten years. He must be here long enough to become familiar with our institotions and imbued with the spirit of our

If a man had said that, it would be called mighty sound doctrine.

"THE MIRAGE" is the somewhat fanciful title of a handsome volume issued by the students of De Pauw University. The fact that it is intended to advertise that excellent institution does not detract from the literary or typographical merits of the work, which is really quite unique in its way. Its contents are so varied that it would be impossible to give an adequate idea of them without crowding out something else that the great public is craving, and yet we are tempted to try and give some idea of its variety. There are poetry and prose, history and biography, facts and tiction, wit and wisdom, figures and photographs, college secrets and college politics. "until," as a sophomore girl would say, "you can't rest." A junior girl would probably say "ad infinitum," and a senior girl would say-but probably a senior girl would be too busy getting ready for her graduation to say anything. There are so many things in the volume worth noticing that it seems invidious to mention anything in particular, but we may remark that the photographs of the sorores in the

grounds and all the buildings except | slanders with impunity. The affray at | are especially attractive. A student physiognomy will find these faces an almost mexhaustible mine of interest. Some of the sorores have a decidedly intellectual look, while others look as if they might enjoy corned beef and cabbage as much as Latin and Greek. But, probably, these remember that a sound body is the first requisite to a sound mind. Many if not most of the sorores are handsome, and look like suitable candidates for uxores. Other photographs are those of the founders of the university, its different faculties, its early alumni, etc. These, with the historical matter and the really meritorous literary contents, make "The Mirage" a desirable possession for every friend of DePanw.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR

Against It. "No," said Mr. Grogan, "it is not meself that i in favor of shorter hours. There is too many hours in the day as it is."

Too Bad. "I have been on the string before," said the towel, as the laundress hung it on the wire clothesline, "but this is undoubtedly pretty hard More Information.

Tommy-Paw, when they send letters to the dead letter office what is it that kills them! Mr. Figg-They are stamped to death, I guess. Run along and play with your ball and don't bother me.

Of Different Timber, Mudge-That cousin of yours from the country

s pretty green, is he noti Yabsley-That's what I thought, but when took him out in town last night I found him to be decidedly dry.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

A SWARM of fleas has taken absolute possession of a farmhouse near Hinkleton. Pa., and driven the occupants from their home. The house will probably be destroyed to get rid of them.

EX-SENATOR EDMUNDS, who has been spending the winter at Monterey, Cal., has gone up to San Francisco on his way East to visit the world's fair. He is accompanied by his wife and daughter.

In England some striking forge workers recently decided they were in the wrong, and, besides going back to work at once, voluntarily paid their employers £25 indemnity for the loss caused by their striking. COL. R. R. McMahon, of Washington.

offers to President Turner, of the West Virginia University, a prize of \$25 in gold for the student who shall write the best article on the question. "What was Shakspeare's religion?" The competing students must have spent not less than three years in the university. A second prize of \$25 in gold is also to be given to the student who on commencement day stands highest in the military department of the university. THE chief of the Senate stationery room. Charles N. Richards, is one of the veterans

among the attaches, but the strangest part of his position its title. Charles Sumner secured his appointment to be "Mender of Quill Pens," and Mr. Richards remains on the pay roll with the same title to this day, although there is but one Senator who uses a quilt A part of Mr. Richards's official duties is he making of pens, but the quilis kept for Senator Morrill's exclusive use are bought already made.

W. H. WILKINSON, Salvini's advance agent, is said to have a wonderful memory for faces and events. An instance is thus told in the New York Morning Advertiser: "A man stepped up to him in the Hotel Imperial and exclaimed: 'Six to one you don't remember me!" Without a moment's hesitation Wilkinson replied: 'We'll make it an even bet. Your name is Ray. I met you in the railroad depot in Denver eight years ago. I was talking to a friend when you rushed in to catch a train, and he hurriedly introduced us. You rushed to your train after we had shaken hands.' It was all true, and the bet was settled on the spot.' Or the report that the grave of George Eliot had been allowed to fall "into a shameful state of decay," a visitor to Highgate Cemetery writes: "We found the grave to be one of the best cared for in the grounds. It is simple, but just what one could imagine that George Eliot herself would have chosen-a shaft of polished granite with gilt lettering. The grave is inclosed in a border of stone. The grass is so carefully trimmed that the little clover leaf I send you was all I could find big enough to pick. I am told the piace is al ways kept as carefully, and I cannot understand what was meant by such a statement.

SUICIDE IN THE COURT.

Husband of an Actress Caused a Sensation b Shooting Himself Through the Heart.

SPORANE, Wash., May 21.-A sensational suicide occurred in the municipal court room here yesterday afternoon. Frank E. Johnson, husband of an actress, was the who killed himself. Early Saturday morning a policeman met Johnson driving toward the Boulevard Hotel. The man acted in a peculiar manner and the officer stopped and questioned him. Johnson said that he was trying to see his wife, who was staying at the hotel. The officer, on searching him, found a revolver, and Johnson was arrested and taken to police headquarters, where he was placed under bond to appear before Judge Mitler later in the day. He failed to appear, but his wife, Mary A. Johnson, came to headquarters and swore out a warrant for his arrest, charging him with threatening her life. He was again arrested and taken to Judge Miller's court. Several policemen, the city attorney and many spectators were in the court room, when Johnson was told to stand up. "Are you guilty or not guity?" asked the

Johnson did not reply, but pulled a revolver from his pocket, put it to his left side and shot himself through the heart. The tragedy caused a profound sensation. Johnson's wife is a variety actress and is at present employed at the Louvre Theater as a singer. She goes under the name of Alice Hamilton, which Johnson said was her maiden name. Friday she filed a suit for divorce against him. She left him several months ago and his visit to Spokane was to get her to go back with him, which she refused to do. It is believed her refusal and the divorce suit drove him to suicide, Upon his person was found a large dirk knife. also a four-cornered Japanese dirk, a complete set of burglar's tools, including a dozen skeleton keys of all kinds, and a pair of nippers to reach into a lock and turn it.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S LIQUOR LAW.

Dispensaries Will Close at 6 p. m. and "Boozers" Can Buy Only Once a Day.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 20.-Governor Tillman is receiving inquiries from all over the country as to the operations of the dispensary law of this State, which goes into effect July 1. The rules regulating the dispensary were given to the press to-day. They provide that dispensaries must be closed at 6 P. M. the year round. Applicants for the purchase of liquor who cannot write make a cross, and no application of the person can filled oftener than once A State constable or detective wil be detailed to run down all persons suspected of infringing on the law. The prices of the various brands of liquor will kept posted in each county dispensary and an officer who ates from the prices will be missed. Governor Tillman says gallon, 75 cents a quart, 40 cents a pint and 20 cents a half-pint; and only the purest liquors will be sold. Under the law dispensaries are not to be established unless a majority of the freeholders petition for it. The Governor says the State | pers during the rebellion. will make \$1 profit on every gallon of liq-

THE CONGRESS OF WOMEN

It Was a Great Success, from Whatever Point of View It Is Considered,

And the Dignity of the Occasion Was Only Interrupted Twice-Attitude of Catholics as to Sunday Opening of the Fair.

gress as a business gathering ended on

Saturday, but the religious meetings con-

special to the Indianapolis Journal. CHICAGO, May 21 .- The Woman's Con-

ducted to-day by the several women preachers who were present during the week were really its final feature. The success of this gathering, in point of attendance, the character of the addresses, and the interest manifested by the public generally exceeded even the highest expectations of the projectors. Whatever the scoffers may say as to the actual practical value of this celebration of feminine achievements, great good must result from so free an interchange of views on all subjects pertaining to industrial, moral and social activities. The addresses, and still more the personal acquaintance formed among women of different nationalties and diverse opinions and methods cannot fail to result in a broadening of mind and increased respect and toleration for those who differ with their own cherished convictions-points in which many otherwise cultivated women are often lacking. The Chicago press, which is much given to frivolity, was ready and waiting for opportunities to ridicule, or at least to slyly make light of the proceedings, but no opportunity of any consequence offered. The newspapers were compelled by the decorum and dignity of the affair, and by the high personal and professional character of the women who conducted and took part in it, to treat it seriously and respectfully. The absurd reform dress exhibit made a slight ripple in the even current, and the pestiferous Helen Gougar another. Helen's plan of airing her personal enmities did not add to the esteem in which she has long been held by women engaged in public work. They knew by experience that she was not to be trusted, and that if she were requested to speak on any subject, from domestic science to the ethics of dress, she might be expected to deliver a third party tirade or a screed on some topic equally irrelevant. Whether Mrs. Sewall, as chairman of the executive committee, or Miss Anthony, who knows ilelen of old, or the entire woman's council was responsible for omitting her name from the week's programme is not a matter of consequence, but whoever did it deserves a vote of thanks. The women who planned this Congress and helped to carry it out should not allow themselves to be disturbed by the disagreeable episode, but should congratuate themselves that they have so triumphantly opened the series of auxiliary congresses.

Several Chicago editors have felt it incumbent upon themselves this week to indulge in the stock platitudes concerning "woman and the home." Congresses and public life may be all right, they say, in substance, but how can they be made compatible with the primary duty of woman to her family? Woman must be a mother. they urge, with profound solemnity. This twaddle was made the more ridiculous by the fact that a large proportion of the women in attendance, either as delegates or as visitors, were middle-aged or elderly women, and the most of them undoubtedly the mothers of families, who could give points to any male editor living on the duties of women. They were women of the world, shrewd, keen, intellectual and experienced. They had looked well after their households, and had yet found time in which to be interested in things

AS TO SUNDAY OPENING.

A phase of the Sunday opening question, of which little has been said, has attracted the attention of some observant Chicago people. This is the shrewd and politic position taken by the Catholic Church. A year ago or more the New York Independent published the views of a large number of leading churchmen of all denominations on the question of opening the fair. The Catholic bishops, without exception, favored the opening, on the ground that it was for the benefit of the laboring classes. The Protestants, in their zeal to protect the sacredness of Sunday, practically ignored the claims of working people or dismissed the argument in their behalf as ummaterial. When the delegation of Chicagoans appeared before a congressional committee to argue for and against the opening "Tommy" Morgan, who is a sort of John Burns of Chicago, was sent as a representative of forty labor organizations to speak in favor of open doors on the only day when workingmen have leisure. Morgan is not a polished person, but he is a man of brains and much force, and made a powerful speech. He is not attached to any church himself, and was therefore the more free to express his opinions, which were to the effect that the Protestant ministry no longer represented the people and their best interests, but that they and their followers had become a class which was endeavoring to dictate to the majority and to secure class rule. was quickly taken up and has been shrewdly disseminated by Catholics, and will undoubtedly have effect in circles which Protestants already find it hard enough to reach. A few Protestant ministers have had the penetration to see that they were being placed in the light of being unfriendly to the "toiling millions," and are beginning to hedge on their previous demands for closed doors and even to advocate their opening. but the majority still refuse to see the course of wisdom. How any intelligent and wellbalanced person can look upon the Chicago saloons and multiplied dens of iniquity. and the theaters all in full blast seven days in the week, and with an air of self-righteousness refuse to countenance the opening of a wholly desirable place of entertainment and education is hard to understand. There is good reason to believe, however, that their unreasonable demands will soon be overruled and the fair be thrown open

The National Editorial Association practically owned Chicago last week. The gentiemen composing it were taken on a variety of excursions, they were given the freedom of the fair, and a grand electrical display was made for their benefit. One night twelve bundred tickets were at their disposal for a theatrical performance at the Additorium, and all the week they lived on pie, or whatever is the Chicago substitute for that article. The several hundred editors went home happy, and when they get there they will write glowing accounts of the attractions of Chicago and the fair. They do not know it, perhaps, but this is just what Chicago was working for when it entertained them so liberally. The press of the country has been somewhat critical of the fair, especially since the stories of extortion and the robbery of innocent strangers went out, and it was to counteract this unfriendly feeling that the press representatives were so hospitably treated. No editor with the instructs of a gentleman can do otherwise than praise so agreeable a host and all his belongings.

AS TO THE HAWAIIAN QUESTION.

A Suggestion That May Enable the Administration to Deal with It in a Right Spirit.

to the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: An incident of the revolution, or a suggestion that should have developed into incident, might sid our President and his Secretary to a right way of dealing with the Hawaiian situation if they but wished to deal with it in a right way. Silas Deane, writing to his committee from Paris, in 1777-5, strongly and repeatedly urged it to move Congress to seize and fortify the Bermuda islands, which had previously been granted to a company of Virginians by the cheapest whisky will be retailed at \$3 a | crown, he having information that England was intending to fortify them in the coming spring, that of 1778. The islands escaped us, as we know, and, though we were then quite at peace with the British. were a great convenience to blockade run-

> Mr. Cleveland will hardly be able to I Sandwich islands forever, and if, some day | going to the world's fair.

oon, the provisional government grows tired of his coy dawdlings and woos the embraces of Albion, what will he do about it, probably! He was well enough satisfied that the Bermudas were English and such a convenience for the rebels during the rebellion, and it would be quite in conformity with his record to let England have her way with the Sandwich Islands now. We know well, well indeed, that John Bull will plunge, like Zeus at Europa, head and tail tossing, at the dusky Paulic maiden, and he get but half a chance; and having been once in possession by so good a warrant as her own petition, she being, too, so very desirable to him, he would surely be disposed to wrangle very viciously before yielding her to another. For he has now a formidable fortification at Halifax, another at Bermuda, another at Vancouver. With another at Honolulu he could much more easily acquire control of the Nicaragua canal, would have greater inducement to exert himself to that end; and then, when the tug comes, whether with Europe or with Asia, as doubtless it will come, isolation, sufficiency unto ourselves, indifference to the affairs of the world at large being no longer possible for us, and the leopard as vet showing no disposition to change his spots-then we shall be put to it something more strennously than we should have been if we had not committed the management of our national attairs to copperhead Democrats and renegade Republicans. O. W. SEARS. INDIANAPOLIS, May 18.

THE BEGINNINGS OF NEW YORK.

How Peter Stuyvesant and His Colleagues Laid the Foundations of the Metropolis.

In these Columbian days, when there is so much exploiting of our national greatness, it is worth while to look backward and study its origin. A recently-published work entitled "Peter Stuyvesant" relates some interesting passages in early American history, and shows in what small beginnings the great city of New York had its origin.

Peter Stuyvesant was one of the earliest Dutch Governors of New Netherland, afterwards New York, his official title being "Director-general for the West Indis Company in New Netherland." Manhattan island was first discovered by a Dutch exploring vessel in 183, but it was fourteen years later before an attempt was made to colonize the island. This was three years after the landing at Plymouth Rock. The Dutch colony was called New Netherland, and the principal settlement New Amsterdam. The early history of the colony, like that of the New England and Virginia colonies, consisted mainly of a struggle with the forces of nature and wars with the Indians. In those days the Dutch were bold sailors and shrewd traders, and once they got a foothold they were not easily dis-lodged. They impressed themselves very deeply on the carry history of New York, and many traces of their supremacy still remain in the social conditions. Indeed, during the first half of the seventeenth century it was a close question whether Holland or England would become the predominating power on this continent, and it was only settled in favor of the latter by the stronger disposition of its people to emigrate and their greater aggressiveness.

It was on the 27th of May, 1647, a few

days less than 240 years ago, that Peter Stuyvesant arrived at New Amsterdam to assume the duties of Governor of New Netherland. He came out as a "reform" Governor. Matters had been going badly in the colony, and it was determined to brace up and take a fresh start. The new Governor found on Manhattan island a fort, a small straggling village, with rudely constructed wooden houses occupied by a people who were considerably demoralized by Indian wars and civilized vices. He at once set about establishing reforms, and kept it up with Dutch vigor during the entire period of his administration. When he was not tighting with the Indians or with the English colonies on the north about boundary lines, or driving away intruding vessels that tried to enter the harbor, he was instituting moral reforms and proclaiming fast days. One of his proclamations setting apart day of thanksgiving in 1654 ran, "Praise the Lord, O England's Jerusalem! and Netherland's Zion, praise ye the Lord! He hath secured your gates and blessed your possessions with peace, even here where the threatened torch of war was lighted; where the waves reached our lips, and subsided only through the power of the Almighty." Query: Was not this the first thanksgiving proclamation issued? Stuyvesant was a devout member of the Reformed Church and a great stickler for church authority. This made him intolerant of dissenters. He particularly hated Quakers, and persecuted them relentlessly. On one occasion he had a Quaker preacher chained to a wheelbarrow and compelled him to work on the roads, accompanied by a negro overseer armed with a whip, and when the Quaker persisted in preaching along the road Stuyvesant had him bung up by the hands and severely whipped. From this it will be seen that he was a very zealous prosely ter.

Stuyvesant's administration Netherland lasted from 1647 to 1665, when the country was conquered by the English, and on the whole it was a period of prosperity and progress. The New Amsterdam of that day was not very suggestive of the New York of to-day. On Stavesant's arrival there in 1647 ne found about 150 houses and 700 people, and in 1664, when his administration ended. there were 220 houses and a population of 1,400. Cows and pigs ran in the streets, and as nearly every house had its cow, which had to go daily to the common pastures, it was found convenient to have a town herdsman. This official went each morning from house to house, collected the cows and drove them to the commons. At night be drove them back, and as each cow stopped before its own gate he sounded a horn to sunounce the arrival. This was

the beginning of New York's dairy service.

The first municipal government estab-

lished in America was in 1653, by the Dutch, in New Amsterdam. It consisted of two burgomasters, five schepens and a schoot, or sheriff, after the manner of the towns of the fatherland. These officials had no special titles, and when Governor Stuvesant addressed them he adopted a form which suited the importance of the communication or his own particular humor. Thus, in announcing to the magistrates a fast day be directed his letter to "The Most Worshipful, Most Prudent and Very Discreet, their High Mightinesses, Burgomasters and Schepens of New Amsterdam." When he had occasion to request them to adopt regulations to keep pigs out of the streets he addressed them as Respected and particularly dear friends." But when a quarrel had arisen between the Governor and the municipal authorities in regard to the popularity of a game called "Riding the Goose," Stuyvesaut addressed his angry reproofs to "the small bench of justices." On one occasion the schont, or sheriff, complained that when he made his rounds after dark the boys would annoy him by shouting "Indians" from behind the fences and raising false alarms. They had bad boys in New Amster-

When the English flag was hoisted at New Amsterdam in 1664, the infant city had already stamped upon it the characteristics of commercial enterprise, of a cosmopolitan spirit, of religious teleration, of free publie education, and of a representative municipal government. The New Amsterdam of the Dutch regime was the true beginning of the New York of to-day.

An Absurd Claim.

The most absurd claim of the people who want to see the world's fair closed on Sunday is that they represent forty million of the best people of the country. In the first place there are not forty million in the country who are of an age to entitle them to pass judgment on the matter, and if they were the vast majority of them would undoubtedly be found to think otherwise.

Her Nama.

Philadelphia Press. Marie - Eulalie - Francoise - D'Assise-Marguerite - Roberte - Isabelle - Francoise de Paule-Christine-Marie de la Piete, etc., otherwise known as the "infanta Eulahe," the aunt of the King of Spain.

Why He Should Make Her Go.

Atchison Globe. Every man should make his wife go to the world's fair. If she stays at bome, for ten years she will be asking him for money